THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXV. FRIDAY, May 24, 1811. No. 1277

Pittsburgh: Printed by *John Scull*, in Market-Street, next door to the corner of Front-Street.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE tract of Land, containing about 300 acres, near 100 acres cleared in three tenements, and a small orchard, situate in Pitt township, on both sides of the great road from Braddock's Field by the Bullock Pens, to Pittsburgh, and adjoining lands of Judge M'Dowell, Rhinehart Antis, and others. Part in Cash, and the residue in Iron and well assorted Merchandize, will be taken in payment. For particulars apply to Mr. THOMAS WALLACE, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber near the premises.

JAMES HORNER.

May 14, 1811. tf

Valuable Lands for Sale.

IN Alexander's District, Tracts No. 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, situate on the waters of Big Sewickly, in Allegheny county, and No. 9, in M'Clean's District, on the Ohio river, in Beaver county. No 94 has been leased these nine years, and is much improved, having 40 acres cleared and fenced, together with a number of apple and peach trees; the lease will expire next spring — These tracts are well timbered and watered, and there are several Mill seats with a sufficiency of water for a mill for six months in the year. For further particulars apply to JOHN WAY, Esq Sewickly Bottom, or to *Mr. MOIGNO*, at his Store in Market between Front and Second Streets, Pittsburgh, where he keeps an assortment of Goods suitable for the season.

May 11, 1811. 3m.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an alias writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to Sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 3d day of June next, viz:—

Four Hundred Acres of Land, be the same more or less, in Moon township, bounded by the Ohio river, by lands of Jeremiah Wright, and by lands of Davis; by lands of Thomas Short, and by lands of the heirs of Adam Patterson. There are about fifty-five acres cleared, on which is erected one square log house and stable The property of Samuel Vance and Robert Vance.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, *May* 13, 1811

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,

Franklin Head, Market Street, Pittsburgh

Will publish early this Summer,

A German Almanack, for 1812.

Calculated for the meridian of Pittsburgh, and will serve without any sensible variation for the states of Ohio, Virginia, Kentucky, &c.

ALSO, for 1812,

Cramer's Pittsburgh & Magazine ALMANACKS.

The merchants of the Western Country will be supplied at the Philadelphia and Baltimore prices either by the dozen or grocc.

May 15, 1811.

☞ The Ohio Patriot, New-Lisbon; Independent Press, New-Lancaster; Muskingum Messenger, Zanesville; Scioto Gazette, Chillicothe; Liberty Hall, Cincinnati; and Kentucky Gazette, Lexington, are requested to insert the above 6 times.

Martha Woodard,

Respectfully informs the public, that she has commenced the

Blue-dyeing Business

in all its various branches, in Water Street, between Market and Wood Streets, where she solicits their custom, and flatters herself, that from the handsome manner which she will execute orders entrusted to her, and from her punctuality and attention, to merit the favours of the public.

Pittsburgh, *May* 14, 1811.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the plantation of the subscriber, living in Donegal township, Butler county, on the head waters of Buffaloe, a bright bay *MARE*, 12 or 13 years old, 13 or 14 hands high, has a star and snip, both hind feet white, shod before with steel-toed shoes, no shoes behind, has a bell fastened round her neck with a double strap and buckle, a natural trotter. The above reward will be paid on delivering said mare to *Jacob Mechling, Jr.* Esquire, Butler, or to the subscriber. FREDERICK WILE.

May 13, 1811.

Broke into the inclosure of the

subscriber, living one mile from Pittsburgh, on the Monongahela road, a Sorrel HORSE, 13 or 14 hands high, all his feet white, and a star in his forehead. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

PATRICK JOYCE.

Pitt township, April 29, 1811.

Two or three Apprentices

WILL be taken to the Apothecary and Drug business. Boys from 12 to 16.—None need make application but those of respectable connections and steady habits.

I. P. & J. W. SKELTON.

Pittsburgh, April 20, 1811.

Embargoed, 37,000 acres of land,

FOR want of purchasers, being situated in various parts of New-Connecticut, adjoining the waters of Lake Erie, Ashtabula, Chargrine, Conneought, Cuyahoga and Grand Rivers. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber in Pittsburgh, next door to Woolman Gibson's.

JOHN M. AUSTIN, Agent.

sburgh, May 1, 1811.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or Stolen from the stable of Thomas Jones, on the Coal-Hill, on the night of the 8th inst. a bay MARE, 6 or 7 years old, about 14 hands high, a natural trotter, and has her tail bob'd. The above reward will be paid to any person delivering said Mare to the subscriber.

DAVID JONES.

Pittsburgh, May 9, 1811.

PATTERSON & HOPKINS,

At their

BOOK-STORE,

in Wood-street, Pittsburgh,

HAVE lately received a pattern book of *Wall* or *Hanging Paper*, and *Bordering*, containing from two to three hundred specimens, from one of the most extensive factories in Philadelphia. Among these specimens, persons intending to paper rooms, halls or entries, can have an opportunity of selecting such as may please their fancy. In a few weeks an order will be forwarded to Philadelphia for such paper as customers shall wish to have early in the the season, and all orders at any time will be promptly attended to.

Patterson & Hopkins

Have lately engaged in their employment, Binders from Norfolk and New-York, who execute all kinds of work in *blank stationary* and *books*, as substantially, as elegantly, and as cheaply as they are done any where else in the United States; persons having old books and books in boards that need binding, can easily make trial whether this report be true, by leaving their books at the Store to be bound.

On hand at all times, a general assortment of the most *valuable* and *recent publications* in the United States, which they will sell at Philadelphia prices. Their *Blank Books* are also of the same quality and price, as in the large cities

*** Five Cents per lb. in trade, given for clean linen and cotton Rags.

N B. The person who has the first vol. of the Scotch Minstrelsy, elegantly bound, on loan from R. Patterson, is requested to return it.

Newest Fashions.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, and the public generally, that with some difficulty he has procured two excellent workmen, who have been but a short time from London, one of which was for several years a foreman in one of the most respectable shops in that city; and having brought with them the newest fashions, he is happy to inform his friends and an indulgent public, that those who are pleased to favor him with orders, without any of those bombastical boastings of a superior knowledge in the branch, shall have their work executed in a masterly stile, and in the newest London fashions; these, added to the dispatch in which he performs his work, and his moderate charges, he hopes to obtain a portion of public patronage and give general satisfaction.

ISAAC ROBERTS,

in Third Street, opposite Kirwin's Cotton Factory.

Pittsburgh, April 29, 1811,

NOTICE.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public, that they have taken into partnership Mr. *Stephen Barlow*—their business will in future be carried on under the firm of *Barlow, Foster & Co.*—All persons indebted to the subscribers are requested to come forward and settle their accounts.

WILLIAM B. FOSTER & Co.

Barlow, Foster & Co.

Have just received a large and elegant assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

suitable to the present season,

which they are enabled to sell low for cash or approved country produce, in Market Street, next door to the office of the *Pittsburgh Gazette.*

Pittsburgh, *May* 1, 1811. 6t.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the subscriber purchased a Mill, together with 30 acres of Land, situate on Chartiers creek, in Allegheny county, from Peter Declary, in part consideration of which I gave him three bonds, each for 228 dollars and 20 cents; and whereas it appears that there are certain liens on said property, and that said Declary cannot make me a clear title, agreeable to contract, I therefore forwarn all persons from taking an assignment on said bonds, as I am determined not to pay them unless compelled by law.

FREDERICK MYERS.

April 30, 1811.

To the Public.

A Report having for some time prevailed, that the undersigned was determined to remove from Maysville; he takes this method of informing his friends that no such thought has existed with him—nor, would he be so ungrateful to a generous public, as to announce such a determination at an early date. —

Sensible of past favors to those merchants and manufacturers who have committed their business to him as a commission merchant—takes the liberty of assuring them that no exertions shall be wanting to give satisfaction.

Has lately erected two extensive

Ware-Houses,

which are now in ample order for the reception of such merchandize and country produce as may be forwarded to his care; and pledges himself to do business on as low terms as any regular house in the place.

His TAVERN is also in complete order, for the reception and accommodation of those gentlemen travellers who may please to favor him with a call, and hopes from his long experience and strict attention to business to merit a part of the public patronage.

SAMUEL JANUARY.

Maysville, Jan. 24, 1811.

N. B. Has a large quantity of four penny rolled IRON, NAILROD and CASTINGS for sale 6m

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

IT is intended, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made, to enlarge the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE to super-royal sheet—the size of the Philadelphia papers. We confidently expect that this improvement will meet the approbation of our patrons.

The enlargement of the paper will enable us to gratify the public with copious details of the proceedings of Congress and the State Legislature, and give us more room for Foreign Intelligence, interesting Essays, notices of improvements in the Arts and Sciences, and a variety of interesting and entertaining Matter.

The price of the paper will be THREE DOLLARS a year, payable half-yearly in advance. This increase of the price we hope will not be deemed unreasonable, when it is considered that our expences will be much greater than heretofore.

It is necessary that we should be made acquainted immediately with the consent or disapprobation of our subscribers to this plan—those in town will be waited on for that purpose, and subscription papers will be sent to the different towns, and to various parts of the country.

☞ *Subscriptions are respectfully solicited.*

From the Salem Gazette, April 30.

MR. PICKERING's ADDRESS,

TO THE

PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

No. VIII.

Fellow-Citizens,

In the political concerns of a nation, excessive admiration of any man leads to dangerous errors: and if that man be not inflexibly just, and beyond the reach of flattery; if on the contrary, he has but the semblance of virtue, and puts on the garb of patriotism to conceal his ambition; such admiration will produce serious mischiefs.

Whoever reads the history of the Israelites, will be forcibly struck with their proneness to idolatry, even after their repeated experience of national calamities inflicted by Heaven for that sin. But idolatry is not uncommon among other nations and people, The difference is that the former worshiped dead idols, the latter living ones. Mr. Jefferson has been the idol of his party; and much incense has been offered to him for virtues he did not possess, and for talents more plausable than solid. His zealous partizans have considered the declaration of independence as a work of astonishing excellence, a matchless performance, and all its merits as exclusively his own.—The history of that declaration, in my last address showed what share he had in it, and the extent of his deservings for that compilation.—Many too, have thought his Notes on the State of Virginia to be a work of great merit, which they have applauded, in the same breath with the declaration of independence. In a word, he has been considered as a profound statesman, a great philosopher and eminent in science and literature. It is not within the scope of these addresses, if it were within my competency, to criticise the writings in which Mr. Jefferson has attempted to display his philosophy, his science or his learning. I know however, that men of acknowledged distinction in all, measure his pretensions, in these respects, by a moderate scale.

Mr. Jefferson's Notes on Virginia, the single single work in which he has appeared as an author—however marked with "imperfections," as he himself suggests—and abounding in errors, as others say—are, as they relate to the present investigation most remarkable for containing some correct statements and doctrines to which, nevertheless, he applies doubting remarks; or to which his subsequent official opinions and conduct are in direct opposition. Hereafter I may bring most of them into view. At this time I shall notice only one instance—that relating to commerce.

Great pains have been taken to make the people of the U. S. believe that Mr. Jefferson was a real friend to commerce. And to give currency to this unfounded opinion, he has himself let slip no occasion to clamor for *the freedom of the seas* and *the rights of the ocean*; and the more because that clamor could be pointed against G. Britain. For on the seas she has unlimited command: and because she possesses the power to oppress, he would have it inferred that Britain alone interdicts or causes the interdiction of that freedom, and the violation of those rights.

In his Notes, Query xxii, he says—"Our interest will be thrown open to the doors of commerce, and to knock off all its shackles; giving perfect freedom to all persons for the vent of whatever they may choose to bring into our ports, and asking the same in theirs."—What sentiments could be more liberal? They only happen to be impracticable. But in the same page, we find the nature and extent of this perfect freedom of commerce—that it should be active and uncontrouled as to foreigners, and limited and absolutely passive on the part of the citizens of the United States

After remarking that if, instead of going to war, nations would expend their revenues in making roads, opening canals, building ports, and effecting other internal improvements, "it would render them much stronger" [if there were to be no wars, of what use would be national *strength?*] "much wealthier and happier;"*—Mr. Jefferson adds—"This I hope will be our wisdom. And, perhaps, to remove as much as possible the occasions of making war, *it might be better for us to abandon the ocean altogether*, that being the element whereon we shall be principally exposed to jostle with other nations: *to leave to others to bring what we shall want, and carry what we can spare.* This would make us invulnerable to Europe, by offering none of our property to their prize, *and would turn all our citizens to the cultivation of the earth.*"——"*It might be time enough to seek employment for them at sea, when the land no longer offers it.*"

In this passage, we see the bias of Mr. Jefferson's mind: and though introduced with apparent modesty (by a *perhaps*) it undoubtedly expresses the real sentiments of his heart. And here certain of his devoted followers took their lesson of hostil-

ity to the *active* commerce of our citizens. In this early opinion of Mr. Jefferson we, discovered one ground of the Terrapin policy (as it has been familiarly called, which when he found a pretence, he so eagerly adopted, the magnanimous policy of retiring from the ocean, like the turtle within its shell, least some rude creature should strike at our heads, or tread upon our toes. It is the policy which still governs and will continue to govern in the United States, so long as the great mass of people shall remain under the fatal deception, that the men who have administered their government for the last ten years, are exclusively wise, honest and patriotic.—— But such extreme credulity, such easy confidence, such ready submission, had surpassed the ideas Mr. Jefferson entertained at the time when he wrote his Notes on Virginia.

He did not then conceive it possible that the same people who had *commenced* their opposition to the government of the Parent State, more to resist a dangerous principle, than evils actually inflicted not merely to the violation of principle, but to positive oppression. One of the complaints against the King of Great Britain, and one of the grounds of the declaration of independence, was his giving his assent to "an act for cutting off our trade with all parts of the world." But Mr. Jefferson not only assented to, but was the father of such an act—the Embargo, imposed by his recommendation and influence, unlimited in its form, and calculated to endure until the foreign commerce of the United States would be annihilated. It was in fact continued as long as his successor thought your patience would endure it.—To this ruinous measure Mr. Jefferson was so wedded (his special motives may hereafter be unfolded——) that in July 1808, when the evils of the embargo had become apparent to every eye not blinded by prejudice and deceit; and it was observed to him, "that the injuries to the United States would be greater than those of any other government"—he answered "They were mistaken in their calculations; and that *he would rather see America sunk, than make any alterations in what he had done by this government, until great Britain would repeal her orders in council.*"—If those orders had been the cause of the embargo, there would have been some colour for its continuance until they should be repealed; but I have formerly shown, on the floor of the Senate, and in the course of these addresses I will more fully show that Mr. Jefferson's embargo was imposed without any relation to the orders in council, whose existence even was not known to him when he recommended that measure. The above recited declaration of Mr. Jefferson, that he would rather see America sunk than change his system, was repeated to Mr. Hillhouse and me by a gentleman of reputation, to us well known, who was present at the conversation, and on the same day noted down those extraordinary words.

In my next number, the subject of commerce will be continued.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

April 29, 1811.

---

* Mr. Jefferson might have added another remark—That if all men were honest, benevolent and true, we should hear of no injustice, no unkindness, no deception. And then what a delightful world would this be to live in! Every reader will perceive that all such remarks are idle; and when gravely pronounced by a *philosopher*, quite ridiculous. Such *deep* observations are not unfrequent in Mr. Jefferson's writings. But they are not without an object; being calculated to impress the minds of his readers with the belief, that he possessed a feeling heart, alive to every human woe. He knew that benevolence had a charm to conciliate good will & attachment.—With great authority, these questions once were asked; "Whence come wars and fighting? Come they not even of your lusts?" The lust for power, for dominion, and for all the objects of avarice and ambition?—Has Mr. Jefferson, since he came on the public stage, witnessed any abatement of these dangerous and mischevious passions? Has he learned to repress his own?

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, May 24, 1811.

Married, on Thursday the 16th inst. by the Rev. John Riddle, Mr. JACOB THORNSBURGH to Miss JANE LORAINE, both of Allegheny county.

LATE FIRE.

O. Ormsby considers himself under the greatest obligations to his fellow citizens for their assistance during the late alarming Fire. To their manly exertions may be attributed in a great degree the preservation of his property. To the respectable persons who gitarded his effects, and to the many active citizens and several respectable strangers who, regardless of fatigue, and even of life, made themselves so eminently useful, he tenders his grateful acknowledgments.

Pittsburgh, 18th May, 1811.

A report is in circulation at Baltimore, that Commodore Rogers has been ordered to sail (in the frigate President) after the British frigate Guerrier, off N. York, to take back a man impressed from a coaster. We give the rumour as it circulates, merely observing that the President has sailed down the bay. Fed. Rep.

Lieut. col. Richard Sparks set out from Natchez the 8th of April, for Baton Rouge, to attend his trial (as ordered by general Hampton) which was to commence on the 15th. It is expected says the Natchez Chronicle, that the trial will be long and important.

Just twelve months ago the following paragraph appeared in the National Intelligencer. It is now known and has been published in the same paper, that there is in the port of Philadelphia a vessel repairing and fitting out to cruize against nations with whom we are at peace as well as against our own citizens; but we hear of no interference of the Government.

"Having received information that several vessels had been fixed and armed within the waters of the United States, with intent to cruize against the subjects of a foreign Prince with whom the United States are at peace, government has issued instructions to institute prosecutions against all persons whatever who may have been or shall hereafter be concerned in the fitting out and arming of any such vessel, or in the augmenting of the force of any such vessel.—*Nat. Int.*

The black General Christophe of St. Domingo was on the 29th of March, proclaimed *King of the North*, under the title of HENRY I. His troops were paraded on the occasion, and a new code of laws were read.

More than two thousand persons of all ages, have been lately vaccinated with the Kine Pock, in Hartford, (Conn.) and excepting in two cases with the most complete success.

We have just collected the following returns of the census of the United States, for 1810, as published from the documents furnished in the public papers by the marshals of the United States and territories, It will be seen that the list is incomplete. It however will furnish an idea of the actual population of the country, as the official returns will not be made known until the next sitting of Congress. By this we may conjecture the number of members which will constitute the next Congress after a new apportionment according to the different *ratios* spoken of in the debates during last session. We have also subjoined the population as it was ascertained by the census of 1800, by which the increase in the last ten years is brought fairly into view.

	1800—	1810—	Incr.
New Hamp.	183,158	214,414	30,556
Vermont,	154,449	217,915	63,466
Massachu.	422,845	471,640	48,795
Maine,	151,719	228,705	76,986
Connecticut,	251,002	261,942	10,940
R. Island,	69,122	76,931,	7,809
New-York,	589,050	963,415	277,365
New-Jersey,	211,149	245,562	34,413
Penn.	602,545	810,163	207,618
Delaware,	64,000	72,664	8,674
Maryland,	345,792	380,546	30,854
N. Carolina,	498,000	583,523	85,523
Georgia,	162,686	252,433	89,747
Tennessee,	105,602	261,727	156,125
Ohio,	42,179	230,843	188,669
Kentucky,	220,955	406;536	185,581
Illinois,		12,600	
Up. Louisiana,		20,846	
Orleans,		24,554	
	4,075,853	5,736,974	
Increase. - -			1,603,121

[*Balt. Amer.*

FROM THE BOSTON REPERTORY, MAY 7.

A Fresh report from Lisbon.

To the Exchange Coffee House Books, we are indebted for the following letter from Newburyport. We dare not yet rely on this statement, in its full extent, though it is five days latter than our last accounts.

"Arrived this morning, [May 6th] the brig Horizon, Cummings, from Lisbon. Left there March 27th. Two days before he sailed, news was received from the interior, that there had been several skirmishes between the French and combined army, in which the former lost two generals and 20,000 men, viz, 15,000 killed, & 5000 prisoners, together with 20 pieces of cannon—after which the French retreated, and had entirely evacuated Portugal, but not without destroying every thing they fell in with in their retreat.

An article from Kingston Jamaica, of the 24th ult says: a most curious occurrence has taken place in Port Royal Mountains: the dwelling house &c. and from 25 to 30 acres of full-bearing coffee, on the plantation of Mr. R. Dalhouse, sunk down and disappeared, on Tuesday se'nnight, and nothing but the ridge of the house is now discernable.—Some days previous, the earth was observed to crack and sink in a trifling degree, and the house be affected by it, when Mr. Dalhouse was advised to remove with his furniture, which he fortunately did. The cause is not well ascertained, but it is supposed to have been occasioned by a hollow or subterranean passage in the earth, as there was not the smallest symptom of an earthquake at the time.

From the N. Y. Evening Post, May 11.

FROM FRANCE.—Capt. Brown of the brig Roebuck arrived here on Thursday last informs, that he and other Americans who had been long in France were astonished to see their countrymen arriving at French ports, and the Captains & Supercargoes talking as if they expected to be treated as a friendly people:—that none of the consigners of those vessels had any liberty to receive and sell their cargoes. No permission has been given for any vessel to depart, unless she had been purchased of the government. The French privateers continue to capture and carry all American vessels they fall in with, bound to or from an English port.

Destructive Fire in the West Indies.—Capt. Nelson who arrived this morning in 18 days from Falmouth, Jamaica, informs that on the 21st of April, 10 o'clock in the evening, running down close in with the land, he saw the town of Montego bay on fire, it continued burning all that night, and until the evening of the next day.—Capt. Nelson touched at the Havanna, where he saw capt. Riley who informed him that he touched at Jamaica and was at the fire on the 22d of April, and that the town of Montego bay was entirely destroyed.

POSTSCRIPT.

From Lisbon.—Capt. Elwell, of the brig Exert, just arrived from Lisbon, which place he left on the 28th of March, confirms the account that we received via Newburyport, of the complete evacuation of Portugal by the French. There was no particular accounts of the skirmishes mentioned in the Newburyport article; but Capt. Elwell states that prisoners were arriving daily at Lisbon, 600 having been brought in the day before he sailed. The French laid the country waste thro' which they passed on their retreat.

The Lisbon papers contain official details of the proceedings of the combined armies to the 17th of March; at that time Gen. Wellington's head quarters were at Lousa.

A letter from Lisbon, of the 23d March says, "The French, as I last advised you, are making the best of their way to Almeira, but I think they must suffer very considerably before they get to it. We are following them up closely. The last accounts from that quarter were from Pombeirro, above the Ponte de Murcella. The enemy's loss is not ascertained as yet—many conjecture it to be 5000 men, killed wounded and prisoners."

Saturday Evening, half past 8 o'clock.

Still Later—The Ship Canton, Allen, has just arrived from Lisbon, which place he left the 30th March. Lord Wellington's lines on the 21st of March were at Alvers, Bomball and Battajose. The French on their retreat crossed the river Alvers with considerable loss, killed, and several hundred prisoners. The English lost 400 men—Major Stewart was the highest officer killed. On the 21st the English took from 5 to 800 prisoners who were plundering the country on their retreat. On the 24th the French were still retreating. No general battle had taken place at that date. I have a Lisbon Gazette containing an official despatch from Lord Wellington to the Governor of Lisbon, detailing the events and affairs that took place from the 5th of March (the day Massena began his retreat) up to the 16th. He had taken between 7 and 8000 prisoners—The French were flying before him with nothing but their guns and what their knapsacks contained. All their baggage and artillery had fallen into the hands of the combined army. The province of Estremadura, through which the French had passed, had been completely devastated by fire and pillage.

LATEST from FRANCE.

NEW YORK May 10th.—Last evening arrived at this port, the brig Roebuck, Capt. Brown, from Bayonne, which port he left on the last day of March.

Capt. B informs us, that no change has lately taken place relative to American affairs.

LATEST from ENGLAND.

Yesterday afternoon, arrived at this port, the fast sailing ship Algernon, Clarke, in 29 days from Belfast. By this arrival the Editors have received Belfast newspapers of the 6th of April, containing London dates of the 2d, being 7 days later than our former advices.

The following extracts comprise every article of moment:—

LONDON March 28.—The Empress of the French was delivered of a Prince at nine o'clock on the morning of the 20th of March. This interesting intelligence was received by the Governor General of the Departments of Holland on the 22d, by a telegraphic dispatch.

The Emperor of Russia and the Archduke Charles of Austria, are said to be sponsors of the Infantine Napoleon.

We understand by letters from Heligoland, that there has been some stir in trade, and that various articles have been sold at a considerable advance of price.

March 30.— The King of Sweden has resigned the Government into the hands of Bernadotte' on account of his bad health.

On Friday evening two vessels arrived from the French coast, one of them brought over a merchant, who is said to be the bearer of dispatches from the French to the British Government.—The other has brought an American Messenger, with dispatches for Mr. Pinkney.

There has not been a single instance in France of the Government having suffered an American cargo to be delivered into the hands of the consigned, except those laden with fish. All the other vessels and cargoes from America have either been confiscated, or are under sequestration.

March 31.—The Jews who happen to be drawn for the French army are not permitted to serve by substitute.

April 1—An Anholt mail arrived this morning, by which we have received continenal intelligence of an interesting complection. The report of the attempt to assassinate Bernadotte, the Crown Prince of Sweden, is confirmed in an article from Stockholm, and several persons of high rank have been taken up on suspicion. In the mean time the miserable old King of Sweden himself is stated to be dangerously ill, and couriers are daily passing between Paris and Stockholm carrying as it is said, dispatches of the most important nature.—Upon the whole it would seem that some explosion is on the eve of bursting forth in the North of Europe, which the recent departure of Count Gottorp from this country will no doubt tend to accelerate.

It is understood that Mr. Pinkney proposes to quit England in the Essex on or about the 10th inst. It is probable, however that he will not take his departure until he has acquired the knowledge of the ultimate proceedings of Congress prior to its dissolution on the 4th of March.

Mr. Greffulhe (of the house of Greffulhe and Brothers,) whose arrival in a neutral ship from Bologne we mentioned yesterday, is reported, whether truly or falsely we have not been able to ascertain, to have brought some confidental communication from the French Government. We remark that some of the Dutch and French Papers assert, that the birth of a son to Bonaparte will give happiness and repose to Europe. But the late language of the Moniteur does not countenance any expectation of a pacific overture from Bonaparte. It declared, "that no communication should take place between the two governments so long as the present administration remained in power."—— These expressions however, are not to be taken *au pied de la lettre*—we shall not be surprised to find Bonaparte urge the consummation of his wishes in the birth of a son, as a reason for making some pacific proposal to our government.

[*Courier.*

APRIL 2—We are sorry to state the prevalence of a confident rumour in the high circles, that her Majesty the Queen

is very seriously indisposed. Her Majesty's complaint is said to be of a nature not to afford the consolation of a hope of speedy recovery; being of the description of those which are generally the consequence of old age, and which terminates only with life. It is said to be an attack of palsy. Her Majesty it is added, has been some time affected by it; but from a commendable care to avoid further agitating the public mind, without an absolute necessity in the distressing circumstances arising from the King's illness, and dependence on her Majesty's care, the painful fact was concealed till the complaint had made such progress, as we understand to be visible to all those who have access to her Majesty's presence.—*Pilot.*

A Heligoland mail, which arrived this morning, have given an increased importance to the intelligence received yesterday respecting the north of Europe, where affairs are evidently hastening to a crisis. An evident misunderstanding exists between Denmark and France, and hints are thrown out that Russia and the former power are upon a perfectly amicable footing—in the mean time the Danish Seamen who were on their march to man the Navy of France, have been halted on their journey, and now await the orders of their own Sovereign. Serious disturbances are daily breaking out at Hamburg, where the cry of "Long live the King of England," from the mouths of the oppressed and starved inhabitants, continually rings the ears of the Satellites of Despotism.

Klingspor, Armfeldt, and Baron, the bravest and most popular of the Swedish Generals, are implicated in the late conspiracy to assassinate Bernadotte.

Some demur has taken place in Sweden also, respecting the compliance with the demands of Napolean; nor is it likely that the Swedish contingency of Sailors to man his fleets will be permitted to leave their native kingdom.

BATTLE OF BARROSA.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has, we understand, written a letter with his own hand to general Graham, expressing to him in the most flattering terms the lively sense of his gallantry with which his heart was filled: and also expressing his regret that the restriction which the two houses had put upon the regency, prevented him for a time from conferring on the general and his officers such marks of his approbation as might prove his gratitude, and in which the prince says he is sure that he would also speak the gratitude of the nation at large. If it should be the will of Divine Providence to re-establish his majesty's health, the prince regent says that he is sure that it would be the first act of his majesty to distinguish the eminent and glorious service of the general and his gallant army by some signal mark of his favour; and if it shall devolve on him to discharge this pleasant duty, in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, it will be to him the happiest part of the functions he was to fulfil.

General Graham is a native of Perthshire. The earlier part of his life was spent as a private gentleman. A severe calamity, the loss of a beloved wife, as we understand, tore him from his family estate, and sent him a wanderer over the continent about the age of 30. By change of scene he hoped to soften, if not to subdue, the grief that overwhelmed him. He wandered from place to place, and as may well be conceived, chose those tracts that were less visited by travellers journeying in full health and spirits to find new sources of amusement and dissipation. It was in these solitary excursions that he became acquainted with the country on the banks of the Rhone, and particularly with the country near Toulon—a knowledge of eminent service to our army then at Toulon. At that period he was in that city, not intending to embrace the military profession, but anxious to render his local knowledge useful to his countrymen. He proffered his services; when it was found that nature had endowed him with all the qualities necessary to constitute a great captain. To this merit Lord Mulgrave, then brigadier general, paid the following tribute:

"Lord Mulgrave begs leave on this occasion, to express his grateful sense of the friendly and important assistance he has received in many difficult moments from Mr Graham, and to add his tribute of praise to the general voice of all the British and Piedmontese officers of his column, who saw, with so much pleasure and applause, the gallant example which Mr. Graham set to the whole column, in the foremost point of every attack."

The following is the description of the French imperial Eagle [standard] taken by Gen Graham from Marshal Victor, in the late battle of Barrosa, near Cadiz, as given in the letter dated Cadiz, March 12:—"One of the French Eagles we have taken is made of silver, with a gold laurel about the neck, and is fastened to a staff five feet long. There were six French officers surrounding it, all of whom were either killed or taken, as well as the colonels of the regiment to which it belonged."

The cortes of Spain have unanimously decreed the thanks of the nation to gen Graham, and have elected him grandee of Spain of the first class, "free of tribute," for the "astonishing bravery and discipline" manifested by his majesty's troops.

General Graham has written a letter, couched in strong terms, to the British minister at Cadiz, on the conduct of the Spanish general in the late affair. In consequence of which Mr. Wellesley has sent an energetic remonstrance to the regency, which occasioned an immediate arrest of La Pena as noticed in our publication of yesterday. It is said that the French have only 5,000 effective men in the vicinity of Cadiz, and it is presumed by most of our correspondents, that they are in the most perilous situation. It is asserted in one of the letters, that General Blake was to have the command of the expedition on the eve of departure.

Capt. L. Thorndike's Imprisonment.

(The following statement is from the Boston Palladium of the 3d of May, and inclosed in a mourning border:)

Messrs. Editors—Having promised to give a statement of facts relative to my being confined in jail in this town, I herewith transmit it to you accordingly.

I arrived in the harbour of Boston on Saturday, April 20, at 6 P. M. from Martinico, in the brig Rambler, with a cargo consisting of about 14,000 gallons of molasses, two thirds of which, as also two thirds of the said brig, (which was 174 tons burthen, and on her *first voyage*) being my own property. On the Monday after my arrival, I went to the Custom-house in Boston, to enter my vessel and cargo, where I was told by the collector that my vessel and cargo were liable to seizure under the non-importation law, but that I could have possession of them by giving such bonds as has been usual in like cases.

I applied to some gentlemen to be bound for me, who refused, having predetermined not to be bound for any one in a case like mine.* I applied to others and offered them a premium, who also refused, but being told by the officers of the customs, that it was necessary to take out the cargo to ascertain the quantity, *I gave bonds for the duties*, and obtained a *permit* to land the same, which was done some few days after my arrival. After the molasses was guaged, I applied to the Custom-house, and offered two gentlemen as my boudsmen, whom the collector thought proper to reject on the ground of their being insufficient. I told him I believed they were with myself, abundantly adequate and sufficiently responsible; but he refused to take them, and referred me to the Judge of the District Court, and by him I was referred to the District Attorney, and the District Attorney declaring that he had nothing to do with the business, I was *again* and *again* referred to the Judge, who did not think proper to agree to the bonds without my producing certificates of their sufficiency.§

I had felt a perfect confidence, as I do now, that the whole security offered *was better than many others which had been accepted in similar cases* and were as good as I could obtain, unless I made over my vessel and cargo to a commission merchant, and paid him a commission for transacting my business, (which I was capable of doing myself,) and also leaving my vessel and cargo in his hands until after the final trial.

This last I considered *death to me* as to my *future prospects in business*; and seeing that I could not, by any means in my power, induce them to accept the bonds, and during this time my molasses lay on the wharf *apparently in the care of no one*, and seeing it fomenting, leaking and wasting, besides being exposed to be plundered in the night, and presuming as I did, that it *belonged to me*, and that it was my duty to save what of it was in my power, I did on the afternoon of Friday last, proceed to deliver the same to the persons to whom I had previously sold it; but, before the whole was taken away, I was arrested by the Marshal, and again not being able to obtain bondsmen, I was thrown into prison, where I remained in close confinement until Monday last, when I was taken out for the benevolent and humane purpose of being recommitted on a criminal process, for (as they pleased to say) resisting the Officers of Government.

In justice to the Marshal of the District, I ought to mention, that he so far interested himself in my favor as to say, "that he had or he would tell the Judge that the security offered was sufficient, and advise him to take it;" and also General Dearborn, who said, "that it was customary with him to accommodate strangers; but that Capt. Thorndike being surrounded by his friends, he was not disposed to grant him the same accommodation."

Having been confined in close jail for six days, I sent to a commission merchant and have in fact conveyed my vessel and cargo to him for his security to save him, harmless, in case he will execute such bonds as will liberate me from prison, which this gentleman is endeavoring to accomplish.

The foregoing are the leading facts relative to myself, the brig Rambler and her cargo, which can be substantiated by respectable witnesses, and which I wish every body of all political parties to read and ask themselves whether such an unconstitutional, unjust and oppressive law, executed on such principles and with such rigour, can be endured by a free people.

LUKE THORNDIKE.

Boston Jail, *May*, 9, 1811.

CHARLESTON, May 1.

The United States ship WASP, Captain Jones, arrived yesterday from a cruize to the southward.—On the 15th ult. off St. Mary's she fell in with the United States' gun-boat No. 161, commanded by Mr. Grayson, who gave the following account of a melancholy accident which had befallen him the day before:—

On the 14th about 2 P. M. a sail was descried to the windward—at 3 she bore up, and proved to be an armed schooner, under English colours. Mr G. immediately cleared his boat for action*—at 4 the schooner passed to the windward of him, and Mr. G. prepared to tack to the eastward, as he lugged in a very considerable ground swell.—While in the act of staying, the boat gave a heavy plunge, and his bow-gun, a 32 pounder, fetched way. Mr. G immediately ran forward, where every thing that presented itself to his eyes, seemed to be replete with death and horror,—his gunner lay dead, with his head mashed into atoms—one of his best hands stood transfixed with the fluke of the anchor, which passed just below the small of his back, and came out through his groin—and another excellent man, lay with his legs (which were mashed into a jelly) under the butt of the gun.

The scene itself was sufficient to have damped the feelings of the most callous; but rendered much more poignant by the cries of the two dying men, one of whom begged Mr. G. (after finding it would take some considerable time to extricate him) to chop his legs off with an axe—they were at length extricated, and survived about 55 minutes after having their wounds dressed.

* Why clear for action?

---

* Being from an English port, almost the only port on the Globe open to American commerce.

§ Having been told by the Deputy Collector, in one interview which I had with him, "that a security on landed property tho' abundantly ample, was very bad."—I felt little encouragement to apply to my father, who is a farmer, and does, with most of my other friends, live in the country, and who have no other security than their landed property.

CASH FOR *WHEAT.*

FOUR SHILLINGS and SIX PENCE in *CASH*, per bushel, will be given for all good Wheat, delivered within twenty-five days, at the Pittsburgh Steam Mill.

GEORGE EVANS & Co.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1811.

The subscriber having for some time past advertised in the Pittsburgh Gazette a stray *MARE*, and as no owner has come forward, he hereby gives NOTICE, that unless the owner comes forward in two weeks from this date, she will be sold at public sale to defray the expences of her keeping.

WILLIAM GRAHAM.

Pittsburgh, *May* 21, 1811.

Strayed away from the subscriber on the 7th inst. a dark bay *MARE*, between 14 and 15 hands high, long mane, branded on the near shoulder, the near hind foot sore above the hoof. Any person who will deliver said mare to *William Graham*, innkeeper, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber in Ormsby's bottom, on the Monongahela, shall be handsomely rewarded.

THOMAS HOFFMAN.

May 18, 1811.

Mr. WHALE,

PROFESSOR OF DANCING,

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

HAS the honor of making known to the ladies and gentlemen of Pittsburgh, his intention of opening an Academy for the instruction of young ladies and gentlemen in that polite accomplishment. Those parents and guardians that may be pleased to entrust their children to his care, may be assured that no exertion on his part shall be wanting to improve them in all the most fashionable Cotillons and Scotch steps, with a variety of new figures, &c.

Pittsburgh, *May* 20, 1811.

THE SUBSCRIBER

OFFERS for Sale the following described Farms, lying in various parts of New-Connecticut:—

Tract	Township	Range.	No. Acres.
1	10	8	6000
7	1	10	697
—	9	6	4268
—	4	7	797
2	11	4	158
7	11	4	160
—	1	16	1139
14	11	4	100
14	11	4	40
15	11	4	80
22	11	4	160
2	13	4	113
85	11	7	157
25	11	4	130
26	11	4	60
36	11	4	160
37	11	4	160
81	11	5	50
85	11	5	100
14	11	4	120
46	11	4	160
—	10	7	100
61	11	4	160
66	11	4	160
76	11	4	160
83	11	4	160
1	6	12	35
31	11	7	15*
134	11	5	7
99	11	5	10
81	11	7	14*
144	7	12	15*
16	1	6	100
3	12	6	133
4	7	11	168
96	7	11	162
67	7	11	156
25	11	7	164
50	11	7	100
55	5	11	5†
—	13	11	232
63	11	4	160
1	13	3	100
10	8	11	118
—	8	11	80
8	8	11	182
—	7	12	11†
—	1	16	3816
—	1	11	586
15	19	—	203

* *City Lots*,——† *Town Lots.*

The terms of purchase will be part cash at the time of conveyance, and long credit for the remainder. For further particulars enquire of

JOHN M AUSTIN,

Attorney at Law—Agent for *E AUSTIN.*

Pittsburgh, *May* 20, 1811.

Peter A. Laubie,

BEGS leave to return his thanks to the public for past favours, and to inform them that he will begin making ICE CREAMS To-morrow, (Saturday) and will continue making them during the Season on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and he will have TURTLE SOUP on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Pittsburgh, May 24, 1811.

Franklin Head Bookstore,

Market between Front and Second Streets,

PITTSBURGH.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

Have received in addition to their stock, the following valuable Books:—

BURDER'S History of the Bible, 2 vols.
—— Village Sermons, 2 vols.
Buck's Theological Dictionary, 2 vols.
—— Miscellanies, 2 vols.
Butterworth's Concordance
Scott's Theological Works, 5 vols.
Fuller's Gospel
M'Laurin's Essays and Sermons
Owen on Redemption
—— on the Spirit
Christian Preacher
—— Memoirs
Marrow of Modern Divinity
Beauties of the Evangelical Magazine
Beauties of Hervey
Boston's Fourfold State
Baptist Confession of Faith
Brown's Christian Journal
Christ's Famous Titles, by William Dyer
Dialogues of Devils
Life of Christ, 2 vols.
Wilson's Lectures upon some of the Parables and Historical passages of the New Testament
Woolman's Serious Considerations on various subjects of importance
Fry's Poems on religious subjects
Fordyce's Sermons to Young Women
Zollikoffer's Sermon's, 2 vols.
Priestley's Church History, 6 vols.
Halyburton's Great Concern
—— Memoirs
Gospel Sonnets
M'Ewen on the Types
Mason on Self-knowledge
Village Dialogues, 2 vols.
Jamieson on the use of Sacred History.

May 22, 1811.

DONATION LANDS
FOR SALE.

District.	No.	Acres.	
			BUTLER COUNTY.
1	172	200	Adjoins Mr. Christy's, on the *new* state road.
	153	200	Near Mr. Stewart's—Beaver dam creek passes through it a good mill seat thereon.
			MERCER COUNTY.
2	1845	200	Near Mr. Pearson's.
	87	300	Near New-Castle—the tract on which John Robinson lives.
3	21	200	Little Neshannock and Big-run unites in it—about eight miles S. W. of Mercer, and within one mile of Mr. Hamel's.
	59	250	Within half a mile of the last mentioned tract.
	577	200	Within one mile of Mercer—adjoins Mr. Junkins tract on the east.
	589	200	Indian-run passes through it—about three miles from Mercer, on the New-Castle road, and near to Mr. Cook's.
	61	250	Shenango passes through it—within one mile of Mr. Byer's mill.
	5	200	Neshannock passes through it—about eight miles from
	191		Mercer, on the New-Castle road, andnear Mr. Gilkey's
	575	200	Adjoining the town of Mercer.
4	66	250	Otter-creek and Big-run pasess through it—within from three to four miles of Mercer, andnear to Mr. Campbell's; a mill seat thereon.
	787	200	About nine miles from Mercer, on the road to Warren (Ohio) and near to Mr. Hertford's.
	693	200	Near the town of Shenango.
	845	100	Near Mercer.
	716	200	In the big bend of Shenango, near to Mr. Marshall's.
	713	200	Within one mile of the last mentioned tract, and adjoining Mr. Beatty's.
	78	500	On which the town of Shenango is laid out, at the big bend of Shenango river.
5	1050	200	Adjoining settlement.
	1054	200	Adjoining settlement.
	998	200	Adjoining settlement.
			CRAWFORD COUNTY.
6	110	250	About twelve miles from Meadville, and near Mr. Blondell' mill.
	119	500	Little Sugar-creek passes through it—about five miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Kitlinger's.
7	70	300	Near Mr. Dixon's mill—about six miles from Meadville.
	63	300	About eight miles N. E. of Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Wykoff's.
8	150	500	Muddy-creek passes through it—within a few rods of the state road from Franklin to Erie, about fifteen miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Heatley's.
	1552	200	About three miles from the last mentioned tract.

THE above lands are of an excellent quality, and well watered (generally large streams passing through them) and timbered—nearly all of them adjoining settlements, and in good situations. Titles indisputable.

Also for Sale.

LOTS in the town of SHENANGO.—This town is laid out in the big bend of Shenango river, near the centre of Mercer county, and about 55 miles north-west from Pittsburgh. It possesses many advantages well calculated to render the Lots valuable. The situation and plan of the town are handsome—a navigable water passes through it, as also does the main road from Pittsburgh, by way of Mercer, to New-Connecticut, in the state of Ohio. It is surrounded by a delightful country—fertile, well watered and healthy—lies nearly central between Lake Erie and the Ohio river, in the route intended by nature to connect the interests of those waters—indeed it must become the concentrating point of trade between them. From the many advantages it combines it must unquestionably become a place of considerable trade. A number of Lots being already disposed of, improvements will be immediately commenced, and will be very much promoted in their progress, by the Legislature having passed a law appropriating a sum of money for building a bridge over the Shenango, in the town, which, in all probability, will be completed this season.

Likewise for Sale,

A VALUABLE SEAT FOR MILLS, on the Lachawanick, near its mouth, and within a few perches of the town of Shenango, together with any quantity of land adjoining, from 50 to 200 acres. A Saw-mill would find full employ immediately, and a Grist-mill by the time it can be erected. All the sawing necessary for the improvement of the town may be done there; and rafts of timber, descending the Shenango, can be floated up the Lachawanick to the mill, without difficulty, as it will stand but a few perches from its mouth.

The above Lands and Lots will be sold cheap, for cash or good payments, and indisputable titles given. Application to be made to the subscriber, at No. 233, Arch-street, Philadelphia.

May 1810. JOSEPH MORRISON,

N. B. A plan of the Town may be seen at Mr. Robert Spencer's, Pittsburgh; Mr. William M'Millan's, Mercer; and at the subscriber's, Philadelphia.

NOTICE.

A LIBERAL price will be given at the Manufactory of the Subscriber, for KITCHEN FAT, in exchange for Hard or Soft Soap. NICHOLAS O'CALLAGHAN, corner of Ferry and Third Streets.

Pittsburgh, May 1, 1811.

STEAM MILL.

For Sale at the Pittsburgh Steam Mill.

SUPERFINE FLOUR for exportation
Do. by the barrel
Do. by the hundred or less
Common Flour
Bran, low by the quantity
Shipstuff do.
Corn meal boulted
Do. not boulted
Do. chopped
Do. ground in the ear for feed
Do. shelled
Do. in the ear
Chopped rye,

Distillers may be supplied with any of the above articles on reasonable terms.

GEORGE EVANS, *Agent for the P. S. M. Company.*

Pittsburgh, 29th May, 1810.

N B. The highest price will be given for grain.

John Baird,

CONTINUES to carry on the Taylor ing business, at his OLD STAND in Market-street, and flatters himself he will give satisfaction to those who may employ him.

N. B. Two or three Journeymen wanted, to whom constant employment and the highest wages will be given.

Pittsburgh April 9, 1811.

☞ BROWNSVILLE STEEL FACTORY.

Important to the Western country!

Morris Truman & Co

Have for sale several tons of Steel of their own Converting which they will sell at the factory for cash, and at T & J CROMWELL'S Pittsburgh, at 12 Dollars per Cwt. and 20 Dollars the faggot for CROWLEY.

ALSO a few tons of Juniata Barr Iron.

2mo: 22nd 1811.

☞ Such Printers as will insert the above will essentially aid Domestic Manufacture and receive our warmest thanks.

M. T. & Co.
ly

TO LET.

A HOUSE and STORE,

Situate in Wood-street, between Second and third-Streets, at present occupied by Mr. *Christian Latshaw.*

The house is commodious, and the stand for business equal to any in Pittsburgh.

Also to Let,

A small BRICK HOUSE

in Second-street, near Wood-Street, for further particulars enquire of

JAMES MORRISON.

Pittsburgh Jan. 9, 1811. tf.

THOMAS HUMPHREYS & Co.

No. 317, Market street,

Philadelphia,

Have for Sale a large and complete assortment of

Queensware, Glass and China.

Orders from Country Merchants put up in the best manner, and on the shortest notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from the corner of Third to the corner of Front and Wood Streets, nearly opposite to Mr. Cromwell's Warehouse, where he continues to keep on hand a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries & Queensware,

all which he intends selling at the most reduced prices for cash or approved countr produce.

SAMUEL SMITH.

Pittsburgh, April 5, 1811.

N. B. A regular supply of Barr-Iron and Castings—Superfine Flour by the Barrel—also, a quantity of Hazleton's Wheel-irons.

The Trustees

Of the Pittsburgh Academy offer on a perpetual ground rent, two-hundred and forty feet front, on Second-street, extending from Smithfield-street to Cherry-alley, and ninety feet front on Smithfield street, extending from third Street to a ten feet Alley —A plan of the lots, and the terms are left with JAMES MORRISON in Wood-street.

John Woods
John Wilkins } *Managers*
Isaac Craig

Pittsburgh, April 8, 1811. tf.

Pittsburgh

Eagle Foundery.

Anthony Beelen,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that he has established an *AIR FOUNDERY* on the Bank of the Monongahela River, at the Ship Yard, which is now in full operation and ready to execute Orders for Machinery of every description,

Brewers, Soap Boilers, Potash and Salt Kettles of any size, and generally every other kind of Castings.

He has now on hand and daily making

Abbet's patent Oval Wood Stoves, Obelisk and common Coal Stoves, Rumford's Elegant Parlour Backs and Jambs, Grates, Scale and Counter weights, Waggon Boxes all sizes, Hollow ware, Mill Gudgeons, &c. &c.

Having procured some of the ablest workmen in the United States and good Metal the public may rely on having their work done in the best possible manner.

Pittsburgh, December 4, 1810.

GROCERIES.

Finley & Van Lear,

HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE,

HAVE on hand a general assortment o *Groceries Dye stuffs* and *Liquors* which they will sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash or approved country produce.—Orders from the country will at all times be particularly attended to. Tavern keepers may be supplied with choice liquors. Any produce that may be sent them as remittance, will be disposed of to the best advantage for interest the owner.

Balt. Aug 1, 1810.

Just Received

and for sale

by the Subscriber 100 Bushels Clean *HEMP SEED.*

GEORGE SUTTON.

Pittsburgh 12th March 1811

INTERESTING PAMPHLET.

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

(Price 50 Cents.)

A NARRATIVE

Of the proceedings against *THOMAS COOPER. Esq.* President Judge of the eighth Judiciary District of Pennsylvania, on a charge of official misconduct,

By THOMAS COOPER.

Merino Sheep.

THE subscriber offers for sale 14 full-blooded, 10 three-quarter and 50 half-blooded *MERINO RAMS* all of the Bassenheim breed. This breed is known to be in fineness equal to any in the United States. The Ram Columbus, the property of Mr. Caldwell, Philadelphia, (who carried the premium of the first cattle show in Philadelphia notwithstanding the competition of numbers of Rams of the breed of Col Humphries, and newly imported ones) originates of the Bassenheim breed. To those who know with how much care the Bassenheim flock is kept, it is needless to say that purchasers may depend on having their sheep just as they are described to be.

With each sheep that is sold, a certificate will be given, which will contain besides the pedigree of the sheep, a sample of the wool, of the last shearing taken from the shoulder of the sheep.

DETTMAR BASSE MULLER.

Butler County, May 4, 1811.

ORIGINAL
FAMILY MEDICINES,

Prepared with the greatest care and attention

BY MICHAEL LEE & Co.

Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges.
This medicine is superior to any ever offered to the public, being innocent and mild, certain and efficacious in its operations.

Lee's Elixir.
A certain remedy for colds, coughs, or asthmas, and particularly the whooping cough, so destructive to children.

Lee's Essence of Mustard.
So well known for the cure of rheumatism, gout, palsy, sprains, &c.

Lee's Grand Restorative.
Proved by long experience to be unequalled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, inward weakness, &c.

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills.
For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.
Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application.

Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.
For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion.
Celebrated for the cure of ringworms, tetters, &c.

Lee's Genuine Eye-Water.
An effectual remedy for all diseases in the eyes.

Lee's Tooth-ache Drops.
Which gives immediate relief.

Lee's Corn-Plaster.

Lee's Damask Lip Salve.

Lee's Restorative Powder.
For the teeth and gums.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir.
For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

The Indian Vegetable Specific.
For the cure of venereal complaints.

Sold wholesale and retail, by the Proprietors, No 98, Pitt Street, Baltimore; and BARLOW, FOSTER & Co. next door to the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, Market Street, Pittsburgh.

To country merchants and others, who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be given, by the proprietors.

To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

N B. At the places of sale may be had (gratis) pamphlets containing recent and extraordinary cases of cures, whose length prevents their being herewith inserted

---

In the Pittsburgh Gazette of the

3d inst. a certain Frederick Myers has cautioned the public against the purchase of certain bonds given to me, alledging that there were liens on the property which I sold to him. &c.—The circumstance is exactly this; while owner of Wingfield mills I found it necessary to borrow a sum of money from the Pittsburgh Bank, and to secure my indorsers I gave them a mortgage of my property, and inter alia of Wingfield mills. When I sold to Myers he was to take up my paper in Bank, which he did do, but the same indorsers were obliged to continue, and of course did not release their mortgage—the debt in Bank became Myers's debt and not mine, and it is he, and not me, who is to pay it—The moment the money is paid to the Bank, the mortgage will be discharged. Myers's statement is incorrect, improper and unjust. I make this candid statement least the public should be unfavourably impressed against me on the occasion.

Mr. Myers may rely that I will make him pay the bonds according to law.

PETER DECLARY.

Pittsburgh, May 7, 1811.

Blank Checks,

Handsomely printed on good paper for sale at this office.